IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

Adoption by the Assembly of the Senate Resolutions to Pay the Interest on the State Debt in Greenbacks.

Proposed Purchase by the State of the Chemung Junction Canal.

Reduction of the Militia Appropriation to Three Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.

The Assembly Unanimously Thank Governor Seymour for Obtaining a Reduction in the Quota of the State.

The Project to Repair the Canals Under the Old Superintendency System Checkmated.

Fifty Thousand Dollars Appropriated for Quarantine Purposes, de.

INTEREST ON THE STATE DEST

The resolution which passed the Senate some six weeks ago to pay the interest on State stocks and bonds, both to me and foreign creditors, in currency or greenbacks, instead of gold, was called up in the Assembly this morning, and adopted without debate, by a vote of 61 to 32 s, therefore, settles the question that the State will mit of this vote cannot be otherwise than to depreciate he stocks of the State, and cause capital now investe in it to seek investments in the United States bonds instead of State. In the first place, the stocks of preciated currency the profits will be small compared with United States bonds bearing the same interest. with United States bonds bearing the same interest. The interest of the latter is paid in gold; the bonds escape taxation. The holder only being called upon to pay the income tax on the interest, with gold at its present premium, the holder of a thousand dollar six per cont United States bond receives upwaids of ninety dollars interest, counted in currency, and escapes taxation, except income tax, while the holder of a thousand dollar State bond, bearing six per cent interest, only receives saxy dollars in currency laterest, and is compelled to pay tax on his bonds, and income tax likewise. With this difference, it will be readily seen that, should the State be forced to raise money by bonds she will be obliged to go into the market at a great disadvantage. This is the residion that the financiers of this Legislature have placed the securities of the "tate in by adopting the resolution to pay interest in greenbacks.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The Senate bill, authorizing the Supervisors of New York to issue eight hundred thousand dollars of "Court House" stock, for the completion of the Court House building in the Park, was reported complete by the Committee on Chies and ordered to a third reading in the Assembly.

The Reniroad Committee this morning reported a bill

ambly.

The Railroad Committee this morning reported a bill authorizing the construction of a railroad in Whitehall and certain other streets and avenues in the city of New York. It provides for a railroad over tracks now in operating the contract of the commencing at Central Park and tone to a great extent commencing at Central Park and Broadway, down Broadway to Union square, down University place and Wooster street, crossing over Broadway about Canal street, and wending its way down to White-hall street and South ferry, through William and other streets. It stands about as good a chance of pussing as the members do of being struck with lightning.

CANAL LAWS.

Speaker Alvord this moraling presented concurrent resolutions authorizing the Canal Commissioners to arrange the several laws in the Revised Statutes, with the amendments made thereto, and add thereto such amondments and alterations as they may deem expedient, and report to the next session of the Legislature. Luid on the table under the rule.

report to the next session of the Legislature. Laid on the table under the rule.

The Speaker also presented a concurrent resolution, that the State Engineer and Surveyor and the Canal Commissioners in charge of the themman Canal are required to examine the Junction Canal extending from the Chemian Canal, at Elmira, to the North Branch Canal of Fennsylvania, at the State line, near Athers, Pennsylvania, and that they report to the Legislature at the opening of its next session the results of such camination, the condition of said canal and such other facts and information as will in their judgment enable the Legislature to determine upon the propriety of the purchase of said canal by the State.

This Junction Canal is about eighteen miles long, and connects the Chounn Canal with the North Branch Canal of Pennsylvania. It is owned by a private company or private individuals, who seem to be in the interact of the coal munopolists. The North Branch Canal of Pennsylvania is also owned by private individuals or a company, and the managers of that, in connection with the managers of the Junction Canal, put such a high cariff on coal freight that it amounts alm-st to probabition, and thus works into the hands of the combination to keep coal up. The object of the resolution introduced to the Assembly this morning was to ascertain the value

erve of 5,000 stand of arms and accountre-

mests.
Uniforms worn out in the service in 1863......
For arsenals and contingencies.....

the lollowing preamble and resolutions this morning to the Assembly:—

That in his annual toessage his Excellency alluded to inequalities in the enrolment for the draft; that at his request Messrs. Bell. Kellong and Bogart called the attention of the Secretary of War to this subject; that the Secretary promptly appointed Wm. F. Allen, of this State; John Love, of Indiana, and Chauncey Smith, of Massachusetts, a commission to examine and correct the inequalities; that those reutitemen, after due consideration, recommended a reduction of the quota under the call of the President of the 17th October, 1863, such reduction amounting to 7,520 men, and on the call of the 1st of February, 1864, to a reduction of b.013 men, and that recommendation was accepted by the Secretary of War and the quotas reduced accordingly.

His Excellency the Governor, in his message to the Laguistaure of March 1, 1864, bears testimony to the aid received in the adjustment of this matter from several members of Congress, also to the willingness shown by the Secretary of War to do justice to the State of New York by the appointment of an able and impartial commission.

The commission expectates the carolling officers and

York by the appointment of an able and imparisal commission.

This commission exonerates the enrolling officers and agents from any imposchment of their fidelity and inderty of any image racios that may exist in the enrolling. They state also that the errors could not be avoided, as they resulted from the execution of the law under the circumstances and with the means at the command of the officers.

Your committee believe that the action of the Governor, of the Secretary of War, and of the commission has resulted in a large saving to this State. They are of the opinion that those who labor for the public good should be appropriately commended, and accordingly they offer the following resolution for the consideration of the Assembly.

should be appropriately commended, and accordingly they offer the following resolution for the consideration of the Assembly:

Resolved. That the thanks of this House be and are hereby tendered to his Excellency Govdrior Soymour, for calling the attention of the general government at Washington to the errors in the apportionment of the quota of this State, under the Enroisent act of the 3d of March, 1865, and for his prompt and efficient efforts in procuring a correction of the same. Besolved, That the Clerk of this flows transmit to the Governor an engrossed copy of this report and resolution. The question upon adopting the resolutions and report was immediately taken, and the resolutions adopted by a usacimosa vote of the House. This both parties united in paying a just tribute to an odicor, who, amidst the assaults and billingstate of the organs of the party opposed to him, persevered in his efforts to see that justice was done the state, and thus saved the people of the Empire State nearly six millions of dollars of expense. Well may the logislature thank him for that work. And the sotion of the House but another evidence of the reaction that will take place in favor, of those men whom the Tribute and like organs have denounced in season and out of anson since the commencement of the war. Facts and figures will be found to be butter things when the final settlement of this war comes.

CONTRACES FOR REFAIRING CANAIS.

The Senate spain had under consideration the bill relative to the contracts for repairing canals. It provides a mode for the present contractors to threw up their contracts, and originally intended to have them go back to the old superintendency system that caused such an outery from the people in 1853 and 1864, on account of the enormous windtiling under it. The bill, however, was a amond tot the party that the contracting brands is on the lowest budger and a mode for the present contracting to and is congrelled to magnificate the system that caused such an outery from the people in 1863 and 1

is to be boped that this will put an end to all efforts to revive the old corrupt system of repairing canals under a

revive the old corrupt system of repairing canas under a superintendeocy.

RRIE PREFERENCE STOCK.

It is now understood that the Senate Committee on Railroads will report the bill authorizing the holders of the preferred stock to convert the same into common stock favorably to the Senate.

SUFFLY HIL AND QUARANTHE COMMISSIONERS.

At the afternoon session of the Senate the consideration of the Supply bill was concluded and the bill erdered to a third reading. The rules were suspended and the bill rade the bill rime and passed. The amount appropriated in it is increased over the amount inserted in the Assembly from seventy-five to one hundred thousand dollars. The largest item of increase is the insertion of fity thousand dollars to establish a temporary quarantine in the harbor of New York. The following names are inserted as temporary Quar antine Commissioners, to carry the provision into effect—Cyrus Curtis, of Now York; R. H. Thomson, of Brooklyn, and Wm. C. Anderson, of Richmond county.

GENERAL BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

Arrival of Nearly Six Hundred Released Union Prisoners.

FORTERS MONROS, April 17, 1864.

The steamers New York and Express have arrived with five hundred and sixty-three wick and wounded, tocluding the following officers:-Assistant Surgeon Rannenot, Seventy-fifth Illinois Volunteers; Surgeon Devendorf, Forty-eighth New York, and Captain Dotent, Fourteenth

Thompson, Thirty-third Obio: David Dodge, One Hundreth Ohio; E. Pellmer, Fourth Kentucky.

The remains of Lieut. C. D. Porsyth, who was accidentally shot in the Libby prison, were brought down and left here. Captain Shaw and two men captured on the tug Titian also came down. The sick were taken to Balti-

Eight bushwhackers were captured on Cobb's Island. Captain Chambers, of the First loyal Virginia regiment They were brought to the military prison at this place.

Our Portsmouth Correspondence. PORTSMOUTH, April 13, 1864.

tioned in the neighborhood of Suffolk have been constanty annoyed by the rebel cavalry of Ransom's command Last night over sixty shots were exchanged with the pickets, and this morning a large force of cavalry, supdrive back the rebels, but found that they had succeeded n effecting their retreat.

BECESSION IN SUFFOLK is, without doubt, the unanimous belief of the inhabitants, and it is probable that much of the annoyance experienced by the colored cavalry is caused by the citizens of Suffolk. General Butler has received information from a creditable source that a petition was signed by the inhabitants calling on the robel General Ransom to garrison the town. This fact is so well known that it excites considerable surprise that such a place should be allowed to exist almost within our outposts.

GENERAL GRAHAM'S EXPEDITION.

A Combined Military and Naval Movecomplished by It, &c.

OUR EXPEDITIONARY CORRESPONDENCE. IN THE FIELD, April 18, 1364.

THE INFERNAL MACHINE AND REBEL PROPELLER. The excitement caused a few nights since by the at tempt of the rebels to blow up the Minnesota has not been allowed to subside without some efforts being made to capture its perpetrators. Active inquiries soon discov several nights before it was towed down the James river. the neighborhood of Millinerstown, on the Nanse-mond. The propeller that towed the torpode through our picket boats was believed to have escaped up the Nansemond river, and a com-bined land and naval expedition was immediately organized to effect its capture and seize or destroy whatever other rebel property fell into their hands.

TRE NAVAL EXPEDITION
was placed under the command of Brigadier General Graham, of the Naval Brigade, and consisted of detachments of the Naval Brigade and of the colored infantry, with other troops, which were furnished by General C. A. Heckman from the force stationed outside Portsmouth. The expedition was carried in transports and accom

panied by several gunbouts. LANDINGS BYFECTED-DEATH OF LINCTENANT WILDER-CON

TRABANDS. The expedition effected landings at Cherry Grove, Day Point and Smithfield, and had several sharp conflicts with the rebels. Two men were killed and seven or eight wounded. One of the killed was Lieutenaut F. P. Wilder. of the gunboat Stepping Stones and naval launches. He was shot through the head while attempting to land his barge at Smithfield, and in the act of sighting the gun. Although the main object of the expedition-the cap-

Although the main object of the expedition—the capture of the rebei propeller—was not accomplished, yet over fifty contrabands and a large number of horses were brought in. When it is considered that this country has been frequently the scene both of cavairy and gunboat raids, this will appear an unusually large amount of spoils.

TEN FORCE EXENT FROM PORTSMOUTH.

In addition to the troops he furnished Gen. Graham, Gen. Heckman also despatched three different expeditions from points along the Suffolk Railroad to co-operate with the navy. A force under Colonel Keese was sent across the Namsemond, while Lieutenant Colonel Hetzel, of the Eleventh Pennsylvanis cavairy, was sent with a large force of cavairy to take a position at liver Station, about forty miles from Suffolk, on the Petersburg and Norfolk Railroad. In addition to these two expeditions, a large force, under Colonel Steers Joemposed of infantry and cavairy, was ordered to march from Suffolk and effect a junction with the navy at Millipersions, on the Namsemond. They were unable to effect this object, and did not reach the point until the navy had retired, although they made an infantry march of fifteen miles in four hours.

AN ATTEMENT TO SHOOT A MORD PICKET, made by a secession farmer, outside of Suffolk, failed in a most unfortunate manner for the perpetrator. He was pretending to use the hee in one of his fields, and when the negro turned his back, fired and missed him. The negro turned his back, fired and missed him. The negro turned his back, fired and missed him. The negro turned his back, fired and missed him. The negro turned his back, fired and missed him. The negro turned his back, fired and missed him. The negro turned his back, fired and missed him. The negro turned his back, fired and missed him. The negro turned his back, fired and missed him. The negro returned the fire without effect, and the sergent of the guard coming up, the rebel and his gun were both seized and carried inside of our lines.

CAVAIRAL AFTION MARC CANDACK.

A det

REBEL VIEWS OF THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

REBEL VIEWS OF THE COMING CARPAIGN.

A Sweeping Northern Invasion the Only Chance to the "Contederacy."

[From the Savannah Republicae.]

We advanced the opinion in January that, notwith standing the threatening aspect of affairs further south, the next grand battle of the war, and the last, would be fought by the army of Northern Viginia, and probably on a field north of the Potomac. Winter still lingers and puts a veto on all military movements of a serious nature, but the clams are gathering for the soming conflict, and by a strange concert both sides are toolong to the region of the Potomac as the theater for agreesive operations, if any movement on our part, south of the line of Pennsyl vania, may be considered aggressive. A few weeks will develop the programme for the apring campaign, and we look for something on a scale of grandeur that will be unequalled by any martial array of modern times.

To our mind, it is evidently the policy of the confederacy to cease from mere defensive wariars. We should collect together our scattered force—a thing not yet done in this war—and by one grand reff-sustaining movement press ferrourid and carry the war since the enemy's committy. We should send no more corporal's guards there to be cut to nieces, narrounded or driven back from sheer paucity of numbers. And furthermore, if we lavade at all, we must do it for the express purpose of making the enemy feel the hardships of war in all its legitimate horrors. We have handled the Yankers with kid gloves far too long for our good. Every civilized office or generous consideration has failed unappreciated on their marble hearts, and even been turned to our disadvantage. Whilst we have been setting the Christian, they have been playing the robber, the lyraxi and the desolator. We have hear estimated on their marble hearts, and even been turned to our disadvantage, whilst we have been even the new provocation the world and good morals with sustain us in a change of policy. Lee had Harraburg and Philedeiphia at his mercy a year

we would send him forth with specific and peromptory orders.
We need have no fears of points south with ruch an army moving into Fennsylvania and New Fork. Our small garrieon, with the House Guards, would not only protect the country, but retake every Southern post on the mainisind now held by the enemy. The latter would have use for their troops elements, and by a rapid movement we can readily accomplish our purpose—laking Bai inner and Washington—before they got there.

In it is said that invasion will unite the North and make item too strong for us. Emperience has proved the

absurdity of this opinion. All the Funkees that intend to fight are already in the field, and, instead of resisting, the remaining population will quali before the advance of our

cheirdity of this opinion. All the Punkees that intend to sight are already in the field, and, instead of resisting, the remaining population will quali before the advance of our victorious legions.

North, but ramped the pragram of the peace party at the North, but ramped the pragram of the peace of unaucous why peace should be made to take the place of unaucous ful and rainous war. It is good rule to judge the execution of disasters when have our people been so disheatened and our cause looked so gloomy, as the heart of disasters when the iron heel of the oppendent and the personal hardants of it is sacrifice of the open of and the personal hardants of it is sacrifice, except when peace must be accompanied with worse horrors than war, as is the caus with our own propie in the pragram of the subject to the first of the companied with worse horrors than war, as is the cause with our own propie in the pragram of the wisdom and the nerve to give a terrible energy to the future movement of our armies. [From the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail.]

Farly in the commit spring, with our from Ministry of may be must invade Missourr, and with General Legisters and Illinois. Without this, if we remain a factor and Illinois. Without this, if we remain a factor and Illinois. Without this, if we remain a factor and attempt to defend a thousand points from a toremain attempt to defend a thousand points from a toremain attempt to defend a thousand points from a toremain attempt to defend a thousand points from a toremain and the remains where they choose, and with overy part of our armies where they choose, and with overy part of our territory assailable to cavally reader and lead and and any gable rivers. With any south for the against the market where or expert in any last and our property of our territory assailable to cavally reader for the from the south for the reader of the forest them are also and the virginia army under from the contract of the presence of the forest and south of the forest army is with the federal army should

ose them to recognise us.

4. It will double our army instead of depleting it.

5. It will end the war in our favor in one year.

THE FAIR.

Commencement of the Third Week To-day.

ABOUT \$700,000 ALBRADY BEALIZED,

The third week of the Fair will open to-day, and a rangements have been made to give the children of the Fair and received so little credit, an opportunity to visit the exhibition gratis. A certain number of the schools in the merning, under the guidance of their teachers.

SYSTEMATIZING THE PINANCES. The finances of the Fair are beginning to be reduced to omething like a system. For the past few nights the tressurer has furnished reports from all the departments of the Fair, which, though very incomplete, are at leas acceptable as a promise of regularity hereafter. It is to be hoped that overything will be satisfactory in this deacceptable as a promise of regularity hereafter. It is to be hoped that overything will be satisfactory in this department during the present week, and until the close of the Fair. There are clerks enough in the employment of the Executive Committee to calculate the national debt of Prigland, and there ought to be no excuse for not having full returns every evening, even up to six o'clock, where the small sum of \$50,000 is simply in question. During the Brocklyn Fair there was no difficulty of this kind experienced. It is probable that the receipts from all the independent branches of the Fair—such as the Restaurant, Art Gallery, &c.—amount at present to nearly one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars. Mr. A. J. Delatour reports that the receipts of the Fire Department alone exceed twenty thousand dollars. The Union square building has taken in nearly fifty thousand dollars, and the Restaurant about forty seven thousand dollars more. At a rough estimate, therefore, the gross receipts thus far may be set down at seven hundred thousand dollars.

SALE OF FAINTINGS.

The paintings now on exhibition at the Metropolitan Sanitary Fair Art Gallery will be sold at auction on Tuesday evening next. The collection embraces many of the finest productions of our native artists, as well as some of the choicest works of foreign hands; and as the proceeds will be five to the Fair, it may ressonably be expected that the bidding will be spirited and high prices will be the role. The sale will be continued on Wednesday evening and during the week until the whole collection is dispessed or. An entrance fee of fifty cents will be exacted on the nights of seele.

The hall of see Children's Department, Union square,

THE CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT, UNION SQUARE.
The hall of the Children's Department, Union Square,
was literally packed with young folks yesterday, who
listened to the farce of Box and Cox, by Masters Fowler,
Isaacs and McGuckin, with great laterest. The actors rticularly happy in their delineation of farce, and kept up the interest of the audien

the end.

The entertainment was concluded by Mr. Siegrist with his trained dogs, by the kind permission of Mr. Platt of the Hippotheatron. The young folks are indebted to his generoesty for one of the best amusements given by this department, and Mr. Siegrist is inquired for by the investigated faily. department, and Mr. Siegras is industrial invention daily.

The entertainments are so attractive that they interfere materially with the sales. The ladies, although quite successful with their customers, have yet a good supply of articles through the contributions daily made.

True choists at Union Square.

From the south side of the fountain in Union square the ghosts can be seen nightly which have already been alluded to. They are not present in the international Department, but make their appearance in open air. A visit to this fountain will reveal some interesting maneuvres performed by these ghostly representatives.

ONE FIGURE TOO MUCH.

The splendid photograph of the Executive Committee which has been added to the Art Gallery contains one figure too much. The superfluous figure is that of a young gentleman not belonging to the committee at all. The fact has caused a sensation, and there is talk of getting Brady to do the thing over again.

WAX FIGURE OF COLONEL BLISWORTH. WAX FIGURE OF COLONEL ELISWORTH.

Among the many valuable articles which are to be seen
on the Police stand is a wax figure of the lamented Col.

Elmer Ellsworth, organizer and commander of the First
regiment of Fire Zonaves. The figure is dressed in the
full uniform of the Colonel, with sword, sash, beit, &c. It
was contributed by Mrs. Wheelwright, who has likewise
given three beautiful rabbits to the Children's Pepartment.

THE SAULORS AND THE SANITARY FAIR.

There are many of our citizens who will not contribute to the Sanitary Fair because the sailors of our navy do not receive any of the benefits. The Sanitary Commission are not to be blamed for this. They have desired and requested permission to tender their many good things for the use of the sailor, but the Navy Department have refused to allow them to dispense their articles to vessels of war on the blockade or at the various naval stations. The officers and crews of some of the vessels on the coast of Texas are suffering now, and have been for some time, for the want of fresh vegetables and meat. Such cases as these are fit for the Sanitary Commission's attention, and they would glady do it; but Grandmother Weller and her family will not permit it, preferring to allow the scurvy on board of war vessels rather than the agents of a society so noble, good and attentive. THE SAULORS AND THE SANITARY FAIR.

The earn many of our citizens which and not contribute to the Sanitary fail because the salivaries of our pary don't receive any of the benefits. The Sanitary Commission are not to be blamed for this. They have desired and required permission to tender their many good things for fused to allow them to dispense their articles to vessele of war on the blockade or at the various naval stations. The officer and crews of some of till vesseles on the cost of for the want of fresh vegetables and meat. Such cases as these are fit for the Sanitary Commission's attention, and they would glishy do it, but Grandmother Welles and her family will not permit it, preferring to ablow the a society so noble, good and attention.

Photographic Chef d'Ouvre—Brady's "Sanitary Commission."

The most remarkable picture which has anyet been produced by the photographic process, is that which has just been sent in by Mr. Brady to the Fine art Collection of the Fair. It contains between forty and stitute of the Fair. It contains between forty and stitute of the skint with the spirit been sent in by Mr. Brady to the Fine art Collection of the Fair. It contains between forty and stitute of an engraved copy of a painting than of a large stitute of the skint it conveys the low received in a single picture of the kind, without the greater portion becoming burred and institute to Mr. A. W. Ozzens become forty and the skint with an accordance of the skint it conveys the low received the skint with a single picture of the kind, without the grace proteins becoming burred and institute to Mr. A. W. Ozzens became the skint of the skint with a state individually, and the whole are grouped in a manner of artistic that it conveys the low and the skint with an accordance of the greater portion becoming burred and thought of the skint with a decrease of the greater portion becoming burred and the skint of the skint with a decrease of the greater portion becoming burred and the skint of the skint with states in the skint of the skint to the skint with st

The very beautiful tableaux vivants given by Mrs. Beers and Mr. Calyo, of the Academy of Music, on the 8th linet., will be repeated to night for the benefit of this department at Niblo's Saloon. Mr. Calyo and Mrs. Beers generously give their services, and it is expected there will be a large attendance. The public may rest-assured, from Mr. Calyo's well known reputation, that it will be one of the finest exhibitions that ever took place in the city. Tickets, \$1, (or eate at the several booths in this described.)

HONDAY, APRIL 18-4 A. M.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Union Troops Driven from the Big Back-Faither from the Red River Expedition-The Recent Fight at Rossvtile, de., de.

The steamer Swan has arrived here from New Orleans with one hundred and fifty balenof cotton for St. Louis. Her officers report that the rebel force under Gen. West dams drove our troops from the Big Black a week ago and took several hundred prisoners.

The steamer Hope passed here to-day with a large cargo

St. 100 s. She was fired into by guerillas when fifteen unless above Memphis. The fire was returned, dispersing

The steamer Ike Hammett, from Alexandria, Red river, on the 2d inst., arrived here to-day, with four taining eight hundred bales of cotton, prizes to the navy.
Four thousand bales of cotton are reported to be up the

The gunboats Avenger, Ouachita, Chachitin and Laand two other guuboats have been ordered to assist them, and ten gunboats are up the Red river. This accounts for but one gunboat being at Fort Pillow at the

The Red river is rising. ow, laden with boat stores and private freight, was taken possession of by guerillas on the night of the 12th inst., at Bradley's Landing, fifteen miles above Memphis. The boat, passengers and crow were rifled of everything.

The steamer Clester was fired into near Augusta, on the White river, a few days ago, and one man was killed and All steamers approaching the shore above Duvall's are

fired late.

patch, lasted four hours. Seven hundred bales of cotton were placed on board a steamer during the fight. of the Thirteeuth Tennessee cavalry was, while living, pailed to a board by the rebels and thrown into the fiames of a burning building at Fort Pillow.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Skirmish and Defeat of the Rebels-The Rebels Supposed to be Falling Back,

On Thursday, Colonel Gallup, white falling back to get an advantageous position, attacked one thousand robels, killing and wounding twenty five, locluding a rebe colous!, and capturing fity robels, one hundred borses, and two hundred saddles.

Near Selbyville the rebel advance ran into Colonel True's advance, which was going from West Liberty to Selbyville, and which captured six rebels, and then pressed forward to join Colonel Gallup.

Forty citizens of Booneville whipped seventy-five of

It is reported there are no rebels in Perry or Bresthill counties. Whitesbury, in the interior of latter county, has been evacuated by the retel forces there-Jack May,

their colonel, having ordered them to reinforce the rebel Arrival of the Steamship Glasgow. The steamship Glasgow, Captain Sill, from Liverpool or the 2d and Queenstown on the 4th inst., arrived at this

port about four o'clock this morning. The advices by the Glasgow are one day later than those by the Asia at Baston.

Fashions for April.

[From Le Foltet.]

We have already had sufficient indication of the approach of bright spring weather to lead us to hope that furs will soon be put aside; and white we may for a little longer see velvet worn, we shall flui silks and (oulards in far greater requisition. Blue and green are, par excelence, spring shades; but we also find scableuse mentioned as a color likely to be greatly in vogue. We are promised a new material—a kind of mouseline de laine—which, it is said, will be of a very nice texture; but at present our ladies of fashion are as constant as ever in their admiration of foulard, which is made in such a variety of colors and patterns that it may well please all tastes. The pater shades are generally made with a corselet—a fashion which, though it cannot be called new, will still be much worn.

The banquine of black velvet is very charming and Spanish like when trimmed with gold or silver hanging buttons. These should be placed up all the search of the back, front and sleeves, and along the bottom of the vosts. Silver buttons are generally preferred to gold. Ribboos of rare beauty are made for sashes. Plaide and wide stamped velvet ribbons are much liked. There is a small passementerie, very protty, used for edging the wide sashes when made in the same material as the dress.

wide samped velvet ribbons are much liked. There is a small passementerie, very pretty, used for edging the wide sashes when made in the same material as the dress. We can speak very decidedly that the short half fitting paletot to match the dress—or of black tafetas, trimmed with passementerie of beads, tassels or fringe—will be quite fashionable. Large buttons are now worn down the waistcoats, which are made of colored cloth or sulk, the same shade as the skirt. The veritable gliet-pierrot should be composed of white foulard or very fine quiliting, the large flat buttons matching the color of the akirt. If the waistcoat is velvet, large steel buttons may be used.

Our list of dresses this much comprise both visiting, bail, and marriage tollettes. A dress of acableuse tafetas, the bottom of the skirt trimmed with three gandfored deunces, edged with lace, and between them two rows of black velvet, forming double vandykes. High body, trimmed round the points with velvet: The sleeves and body are trimmed with medallions of black lace, each edged round with silk fringe to match the dress. A robe of corded toile de soie, dove colored; round the bottom of the skirt a light lancy fringe, formed of green risk, ab velocity and open at the wrist, are trimmed to match; and all down the front of the body and skirt are cut mother of part buttens, each surrounded with passementerie reschibing the fringe.

An Indian Ioulard, of the shade of violet, called Inchesse de larma, with eight narrow black taffetas fluted floomees, edged with a very narrew lace. The body, which is high, has a berthe polerins formed with similar frills, which has to trim round the top and bottom of the skirt an insertion of guipure, about five inches and a half wide, over rese color. High body, with insertion of the skirt an insertion of guipure, about five inches and a half wide, over rese color. High body, with insertion of the skirt an insertion of guipure, about five inches and a half wide, each of the skirt an insertion also round the bottom and

lose raised over the forebad. Some houses still preserve the Marie Stuart form, but it seems soarcoly likely that it will be much were this season. Crape booneds are the mest worn just now; but six and tulle, satin—either plain or mixed with crape or tulle—crinoline and straw are making their appearance. One very elegant better of pink crape was triumed round the front edge with a drapery of gause ribbon, from which fell a light fringe of white feathers; ourtain to match the front, and small bouquet of feathers at the side; a tapote of mauve crape, the front drawn; a wreath of pinitedgribbon round the front and curtain: in the cap a bow of mauve ribbons and one rose. A white orape bounet was trimmed with coquities of white blonds, from which fell two small green feathers over a bougest of littes of the valley. A bonnet of green crape, trimmed with a bouquet of lilies of the valley, falling like a feather on the left side. This bouquet is fastened under a white rose, placed in a rosette of tulle. The curtain was green silk, with ruches of tulle. In the cap, coques of taffetas, with a white rose in the middle. Ribbon strings An elegant bonnet was made of tulle and pink satin. The front of tulle, had at the side a poulf of roses, surrounded with moses. The soft crown, of pink satin, was covered with a function of white-face, falling over the curtain. A tuft of roses and ruches of tulle innite; with strings of pink satin ribbon. A bonnet of manue alls, covered with narrow ones of manue of manue alls, covered with narrow ones of manue ribbon falling over the curtain. The front of tulle, and private sate made of hostin or any light flowers, mixed with mother of poarl. The fashion of green leaves with very few flowers has been much adopted by the Eimptess this winter. Branches of mimosa, long spring grass, or Indian parsity, are very pretty for this purpose.

Doubtiess acting upon our advice, given yesterday morning, a larger number of visitors were present in the Park during the day than on any fermer occasion this spring. The day was a splendid one, and estimates of the Park authorities place the aggregate assemblage at nearly thirty thousand pedestrians and about five thousand vehicles of all kinds. Many persons would ask how auch a multitude of wakers could reach the Park. The answer can be found in the tact that all the cars were crammed, and no less than eight direct lines contributed their quots to the crowd. The Second avenue line carries people from Brooktyn via Peck slip and the other ferries, the Third, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth avenue and Broadway lines take them from the Astor House, while the Ninth and Tenth areone lines convey them from the Battery. In addition to these are the small cars from Canal street and the Seventh avenue and Broadway branch lines from Broome street. The crosstown railroads take passengers from Grand street erry, and, by a charge of cars at Thurty-fourth street and Broadway, transport them to the Park. By these means the Park is crowded, and at a small cost.

The following donations have been received since our last list.—
One created curassow, a very rare and beautiful bird from South America, presented by H. P. De Granf, Esq., of the city. The joint can be tound in the Ramble. the Park authorities place the aggregate assemblage at

one crossed curassow, a very rare and beautiful bird from Seuth America, presented by H. P. De Granf, Esq., of this city. The bird can be found in the Ramble.

A pair of paroquels from Porto Rice, presented by George Latimer, Esq. This gentleman, who has contributed many valuable animals and birds, recontly sent to the Park a sea caw, which, unfortunately, died on the passage

Murray, Eddy & Co.—Managers.

Kentocky, Extra Class 279—Aprill 6, 1854.

55, 21, 55, 52, 18, 23, 45, 50, 64, 24, 4, 63, 36.

Kentocky, Class 290—April 16, 1834.

47, 62, 71, 42, 52, 25, 72, 51, 27, 4, 56, 63, 6.

SREEF, BYRE CLASS 187-April 16, 1834.
32, 64, 56, 12, 62, 24, 72, 70, 30, 22, 13, 3, 24.

OLASS 184-April 16, 1844.
52, 9, 16, 70, 58, 4, 25, 40, 63, 2, 58, 46, 56.

Lottery Tickets Cashed. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, 11 Wall street.

A Beautiful Complexion.—The Dis-illed Dew surpasses everything for beautifying the com-plexion; it makes it soft, smooth and clear. Sold by all druggists. Depot, 779 Broadway.

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All Ye who Suffer Headache, Toothache, neuralga and catarrh know ye that WOLCOTT'S in stant Pain Annibilator speedily and permanently cures you, fold everywhere.

A Perfect Hair Dyc .- Miller's, only 50 cents per box. Try it. Sold by all druggists. Depot 35

Brilliant and Powerful Day and Night Double Perspective Glasses, for the field, son, opera and dounst's use—compact, persable and edicent. A splendid assortment at Occulists Optician 660% Broadway, under Lafarge House.

Preservers, to strengthen and improve the sight of old and going, by day and night, without pain or latigue. Highly recommended by the medical faculty. SEMMONS, Occulists' Optician, 6691/6 Broadway, opposite Bond street

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Subscription books for a limited number of shares of the stock will be opened at the office of Messra Kirtiand & Co., No. 9 wall street, on Wednesday, April 29, 1864. Subscription price to full and stock \$5 per share, \$1 to be paid upon ambscribing; the balance to be paid May 1, 1864, at which time certificates will be tasued to stockhorders.

Cartes de Vialte-S for \$1. Artistic Po-

Cloth and Parchment Tags for Shipping Cotten, Wool, Flax, &c., at VICTOR E. MAUGEUS, 115 Chambers street.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sinstic Stitch Sewing Machines, 496 Broadway, New York.

General Grant and the New Regime of the Army.

[From the Washington correspondence of the Milwaukee Wisconsin.]

There has been a most extensive opening of eyes among the staff and other officers of the Army of the Potomes since General Grant assumed command of that army. The first thing he did was to intimate that staff officers must spend less time in Washington; the next was that the bails in camp must be given up; then came an indication that transportation would not be furnished for articles of fuxury for the camp; then came the order that there must be more scouting, and greater vigilance on picket; and so one after another of the delectrons customs and practices of the army are to be done away with, and the primitive simplicity of a camp life introduced. Go on, General Grant. Bandbox officers will murmur, but brave and earnest mee will rejoice at your admirable conception of what a soldier's life should be. Court Calendar-This Day.

COURT Calendar—This Day.

SUPREMS COURT—CIRCUM.—PAT1 — Adjourned to Wednesday, 20th Instant. Part 2—Nos. 1126, 1168, 1590, 1301, 496, 696, 1026, 1166, 592, 473, 806, 892, 404, 1526, 592, 1224, 026, 1260, 1272, 1296. Fart 3—Nos. 618, 620, 1226, 1695, 813, 1211, 1439, 806, 805, 1309, 1623, 617, 1170, 1119, 383, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1519. SUPREMOR COURT—Trial Term.—Part 1—Not made up. Part 2—Case on.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Trial Term.

Z. E. Simmons & Co.-Managers.

France, Ellis & Co.-Managers 60, 36, 30, 52, 9, 40, 44, 75, 53, 2, 71, 38, 26, Cass 28-April 16, 186, 18, 6, 56, 29, 60, 34, 74, 54, 25, 57, 67, 59, 66.

A Beautiful Complexion.-Laird's Bloom of Youth surpasses everything for preserving and beautifying the com, lexion and skin. No. 483 Broadway, and druggaists everywhere.

A Bad Breath -How Many Lovers it has separated—how many friends for ever parted. To effect a radical cure use the BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS as a dentrifice, night and morning. It a so beautiles the complexion. Price 50 cents, For sale by all druggists.

A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever.—
The living breath of the loveliest flower that blossoms in the gariand of nature and wafts its sweet perfume on ever breeze has us eract counterpart in the breaths of all whose that unequalled and justify popular Dentifrice, fragram SOZOUONT. It purifies and sweetens the Breath, cleanaes beautiles and preserves the Teeth, ha dens the Gume, and gives to them that rossale cast so much caveted—most delicious, convenient, efficacious and tensicial preparation for the toilet ever gives to the public.

Sold by druggists everywhere at 75 cents per battle.

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Batchelor's Hair Dye-The Best in the world Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only per-fectors. Sold by all druggists. Factory 51 Barclay street.

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Stock issued for the purchase of intung property. The property of the company consists of \$5,20 feet of cialms on in-best lodes yet discovered in Coorado, having been prospected, and producing large and favorable results, in some cases over \$500 per ton having been taken out, with the ordinary stamp mill. There are also two very valuable spring claims and 25 acres of timbered land. The above property is located in the Polock, Mosautto, Martin, Russell, Lake and Lincolo districts, in Fack out my, and distributed among the second disting are the varie privileges, which are invaluable for mailing purposes. This of the said property perfect.

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E. A. Smasbury, Vice President. Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company.

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18-dward Fussi, commission more barred.

7. B. Wiron, Taylor & Wisson, 141 Frankin street.

7. B. Puleston Warkington, D. C.

18-oyd L. Britton, Britton & Warner, 23 Wall street.

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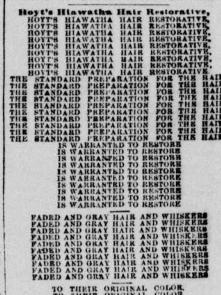
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A CHALLENGE TO TEST.
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We were aware that many preparations for the hair were to the market, all advertised to do nearly the same things, shid that the pablicly ould be unable to judge from the adversioned the following challenge to test which has been published the following challenge to test which has been published than the pable of the read and throughout the country, and has

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Let some well known ditions, disinterested and of unquestioned integrity, appoint one to the proprietor of each preparation or restorative to restore the hair to its color. Each proprieter to use his own preparation and the person nothing clee during the trial. A cardicate of the result to be widely published, at the expense of the unauccessful competitors.

be widely published, at the expense of the unknown petitors.

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